Business Notices.

LEARY & Co., Hatters,
Nos. 2, 4 and 5 Aster Home, Broadway,
stason or Funa.
Give notice to chinere and triends nice in the Netropolia.
that the emine stock of valuable.
Which for months they have been meanufacturing on their own promises, ander the care and supervision of one of the most experienced practical Furriers is now completed, and
The rare quality of these Funa as well as the superior exhibition of their most experienced practice of our resident Ledy patrons; while strangers, who, for exact the of our resident Ledy patrons; while strangers, who, for exact the or our resident ledy patrons; while strangers, who, for exact while strangers with the active of our resident Ledy patrons; while strangers, who, for exact the order of our resident ledy patrons; while the stores of the most level at tention of processes, may visit our stores of the most with attention from outcolors and our numerous attendants.

Out a Truck Got

Ladies and Children's Fancy Goods, Hats, Caps, &c., &c., Will on examination be found large and complete.

N. B. Geaning, repelring and altering done in all descriptions of

Puts.—KNOX is hard at work supplying his con-tomers with his styles Ho; manufactured expressly for the fall an-sea, who is, as far as we can judge not we have been hat-wearest from the lines when the old bell-crown triumphod, is without a real in heauty, excellence of material, adaptiveness in the countrication and devaluity is conclusive. Call at No. 128 Fulton et. his head-quetters, and make a selection.

quarters, and make a selection.

WONDERFUL, IF 80,—The Fall Style of Gentlemen's Bala, sold for g3 ams \$4, by RAFFERTY & LEASE, are the perfection of elegance. The Dagmerroutype likeness of such customer, which is inserted in bis hat without additional charge, is a great contentions in indicating one's own let. No. 57 Chachan-st., opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearless.

FASHIONABLE HATS.—The season asymmetry admontance as that the days of Semmer Ha are coded. Our new style is attractive to gentlemen and proof system fastilenes awii. Wasnoon, Hatter, No. 275 Broadway, Irving House.

CABINET CHANGES.—Let politicians quarrel and fight; let Mr. Marcy soldress Collector Bossaco and tail shim whom he shall appoint and what he shall do What earse the million!

Times are prosperous, and the puercet can be well fed and cothed.

There is no excuss for a mun to be integry or ill-clad while the SMITH BROTHERS dwell in their marble aton, at No. 125 Faltonet.

A man can procure a complete Winter Outlit there, and save enough to the operation to feed his family for a month.

BLACK GOODS—MOURNING GOODS.—BARTHOLO-REW & WRED would call attention to their immense stock of Black Goods, consisting of Bombasines, Barpourt, Texeanies, Merizos, Cashnerra, Samise Cleb, Canton Gloth, Coberg De Laines, &c., &c., New Mourning Store, No. 501 Broadway, between the St. Neiholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSTERY-FAMILIES SUP-UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSERY—FAMILIES SUF-FRED.—Jas. E. Ray. No. 102 Bowery, invites the attention of Amilies to the following approved styles, of the best quality, and offered at the lowest market prices via: Unusa-Garmanya-Lodde' Vesta, in Merino, Siik, and Cotton, without sheeves, half and full alterers. Missee' and Infants' Morino Vesta, without, and half sleeves. Men's white and grey Merino Shirts and Drawers. Bomestic and Royte Morino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers. Boye. Morino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers. Hosers—American. English, Scotch, and German Hose and Half-deen, all the approved styles aspection in material and make. N. R.—All pooks shown cheerfully, supressuited thirty, and sub-letted to the purchaser's noisiased jougment, at a small advance on the original cod.

hered to the purchaser's numbered junginess, the original cost.

Jas. E. Ray, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 160 Powery.

As E. Ray, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 160 Powery.

SEASONABLE HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS .-Particular attention and the Sile and Wooley Gods our manufacture, who want the best goods at prices often paid for a communicity, should examine the assortment offered at No. 104 Bowkery.

Particular attention invited to the Sile and Wooley Gods our own manufacture, which for elasticity and darability are unappased.

A. RANKIN & Co., Hoslers.

MOURNING GOODS .- BARTHOLOMEW & WEED have just opened one case of elegant Harpoors, an entirely may an strable article. Purchasers of black goods will find this from ma-for experior, for deep mourning, to sky other now, in use-Moorning Store, So. 501 Broadway, between the St. Nichala Metropolican Hotels. PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER AT UNION HALL.

PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER AT CROSS INCL.
The attention of Wholesche Dealers is lavised to the Fall and Winter
Stock of this extensive Clothing Warehouse, comprising Frock and
Dress Coats, Talmas, Business Coats, Overcoats, Vests, Paradsoons,
&c., made up from the best Cloths, Cossimeros Besver and Pitot
Cloths, &c., from the first-class manufactories in Europe. Important
additions have been recently made to the establishment, which is
now one of the largest and, beyond comparison, the cosepast Rossly,
made Clothing Warehouse in the United States

F. L. ROSESS & Co., corner of Fullron and Nassan-sta.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—A large and wellscheded assertment of fashiomaks Fall and Winter Clothing, at all
image on hand, beside Clotha, Castimeres, and Vestings, of superior
cally, which are made to order, in the latest axives, at HENEY L.
COSTEN'S well-known Clothing Establishment. No. 27 Courtlands at

MOURNING BONNETS AND CLOAKS.—The best and most extensive assortment of Mourning Bonnets and Cloaks in New-York is now on show at Bartaclostew & Werer's New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, Also, a well scheded stock of Dees Goods consisting of every article desirable for full or slight mourning. Fleese mark the name and number—Bartaclostew & Wren. New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between the St. Nichelas and Metropolitan Hotels.

WINTER UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS are sold very cheap at the Mechanic's Shirt Store, No. 338 Grand at , near Satiola. Gentlemen will consolt their own interests and make themselves comfortable for winter, at a triding expense, by purchas-ing their winter Under Goods at No. 336 Grand 4.

Lantes' Garren Boots, from 12s. to 20s. ; Ladies

Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, from the mills of CARPETS -W. & T. LEWIS, No. 452 Pearl-st., have ecrived their Fall Styles of newest designs of Velvet and Ta-phy and Ingrain Cerr size of the most only brained English make no took is complete, and the prices of heat Velvet from 12 to 18 party 9, best do, 11, per yard. Oil Clothe and all other co-cles, 20 per cent. Ions than any house that does not import are product.

CHEAP CARPETING .- J. M. GILLESPIE, No. 111 However, is now prepared to show his negativeriety of Carpeting Oil Cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mars, Wirecow Shudes, Ac. & Three is no place in the city where greener inducements to purchasers are oftered. Our motto is quick easies and small profits.

RICH CARPETING -SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 418 oathet, are now prepared to ealabit their Fall Styles, comprising a mplete and desirable assertment of rish Vetel, Tapestry, broasels, store-ply and lugrallo Carpetinys. Also, a choice stock of English & American Oil Globe from 2 to 25 feet wides, and all enhancement reinting to the trade, all of which they are othering at prices that

CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 DIAMONDS -CARROLL & HUTCHINSON call the at-

tention of the public to their associaant of Diamond Brooches, Ear-rings Studs, Pinger-rings, &c., &c. Every article guaranteed as re-presented. No 517 Broadway. Notice.—A. Dodworth's Dancing Academy, No.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.-Price 25 cents a box.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish ers, Cinton Hall, No. 121 Nasativata, New-York.

JEWELRY.—Parisian Jewelry, of exquisite workmarship and fine quality, cusmeled and set with line stones, consisttog of every article mode for orangents, can be footby at

Caronil, & HOTC, inNoV's, No. 42 Broodway.

THOMAS BAKER'S NEW SONGS. - "Guardian Spirits" and "Give me a Kiss"—words by James Simmonds. The first Edition of these two Songs has been sold in 5 days. However Waygers, Na. 523 Roadway, (The great Phane and Music Establishment)

WATCH REPAIRING .- CARROLL & HETCHINSOY

SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-I per-

SEWING MACHINES—CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I perseive that Elias Blows, Jr. is advertising himself as patentee of the Original Sewing Mischine, and claiming that all who use machines having a medie or needle with an evener the point, are responsible to him. These extensents I contradict. Howe was not even the original patenties. John J. Greenough and Goorge R. Gerbas, each had a patent on a Sewing Machine before Howe obtained his patent anthe recorded five Patent Office show. Howe was not the original and first inventor of the machine on which he obtained his patent. He did not inventor of the machine on which he obtained his patent. He eriginal inventor of the combination of the eye-pointed used in and the shuttle, making the interlocked settle with two threads, new he common use. These things which form the essential basis of all Sewing Machines, were first invented by me, and were combined in good operative Sawing Machines which were used an extensively exhibited, both in New-York and Sakitmore more than 10 years before Howels patent was granted.

skinning, cone is twe granted.

By law no other persent than myself could, or can, have a valid patent upon the eye-polated needle and shuttle, or any combination of them. The proof of these faces is abundant and conclusive. I have taken measures, as soon as advince circumstances would persuit, and the proof of the content of the measures as soon as advince circumstances would persuit, and the proof of the content of the c

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, solling or using Sewire, Machines having a needle or needles with an eye near the point, are hereby earthoned against infringing my Original Patent, greated Sept. 10, 1784 as all infringers with be held responsible according to low. The following persons are licensed to manufacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said Patent, virilloss. Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Grevet, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co. and A. Barthoff of New-York, Nichols & Bliss and J. A. Lerow, of Boston; Mesers Woodlerdge, Keome & Moore, Lynn, Mass., and A. B. Howe, of N. Y. Ettas Hows, Jan, Patentre of the Original Sewing Machine, No. 300 Broads ", stew-York, and No. 33 Hanover et., Boston. Sept. 8th, 1850.

SEWING MACHINES-TO CLOAK AND MANTILLA

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSION HAIR DYE contains the chemical ingredients with which the greatest of all chemicas. Nature, imparts a black or trown tim to the hair. It has no smell, contains no lime or canetic, and produces the change ere you can count a thousand. Made, sold and applied privately at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor-House.

Queen Victoria's princely make
Has arm Emanyer Lyon.
A Medal and Certificate,
Which you may put your eye on
By calling in on any day.
Fore HUNGER TWEN 14-2012, Re-

By calling in on any day.

Four Hundred Twenty-your, Broadway.

The World's Fair Medal and Certificate, sent to

Lyon, the inventor of the Magnetic Powder and Fills for the deraction of all insects, rats, mice, &c., by Prince Albert, may be
en at Lyon's Central Depot. No. 424 Broadway.

for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite the Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for the application of his finious Hair Dye, and the sale of his newly-invented Wigs and Toupees. Nine private rooms all on one floor.

It is now fully known that Davis's Rahvene price So cents per hottle- is the heat preparation known for changing say that to its original color. Davie's fryperion is unequaled for promoting the growth, attroppin and beauty of the hair. Price 25 cents per bottle. For and est the Price in Depot, No. 260 Grandest, also by William Davis, No. 351 Ludlow at, one door from Grand, to whom all orders should be addressed. Also, for sale by Rina, No. 192 Broadway; Clickener & Co., No. 31 Barclay at, Cook & Co., No. 275 Washingtonest, Knopp. No. 325 Hudson at, and 421 Ribary, Guion, No. 127 Bowery, and by Druggiets and Perfamiers generally.

THE FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—T.

The best in the world. One of these tracebless Planes are unit of the best in the world. One of these tracebless Planes are used to be sten at Cardio. Gardion, played upon by the little large Edward Essait. All who wiscossed it on hearth a tell and with come, proceeded it can manage beyond comportate. Many Essait all the contemporary beyond comportate. Many Essait all Planes is the state of the state of

is strong, citer and equal. The scale appears to have been improved to clean these results.

The Hetterniber that the Great Sale of 120 desirable Lers and Howars, at Morrisonia, takes place Taus Day, Friday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the ground at Upper Morrisonia, by August it Morchar, A. Sachemers.

This place is may account of trains of the Harison Rallriad runging from New York daily to Upper Morrisonia. The depot is only size of the most designation than my sape route in this city. Morrisonia 425 per year, being less than my sape route in this city. Morrisonia at me of the most designated will not into vicinity of New York, and communication are under stated from the succounting country, and the streets or all open and year of the succounting country, and the streets are all open and year of the succounting country, and the streets are all open being the design of the succounting country, and the streets are all open being the design of the purchase money can remain on bond and morrison for 5 years all per cent, (except purchases under \$150, and morrison for 5 years all per cent, (except purchases under \$150, and morrison for 5 years all per cent, dexemple included on Wash-Anna are and 6 hest. Deper Morrisania. The terms will be liberated and the diffice are all indisputables. Persons designess of attending the all can take the 19 o'clock A. M. train of the Harren Raliroad, sloping at all the etectors, and free tickets with lithographic mays and in particular, can be obtained at the office of the Acctioneer, No. Wallet.

TW HALLET, DANS & Co,'s celebrated Planos, with ithout the Kolian have so long been considered the best that made that they need no pushing to make them soil. They speak hemselves. A full supply at the Warercoms of T. S. BKRAY. 237 Broadway Publisher of Music.

Bald heads will soon disappear by the use of EXEP'S UNEVENTONIQUE. This wonderful preparation ents like harm upon the hair, casains it to grow whene every think like do. One application will prevent in faithing out. Try it. Price, ceuts a lottle. Sold every where. Principal depot Barrar's tief Hair Dresting Science, No. 420 Breatway.

WATCHES.—Magic, independent seconds enameled hunting levers and open faced Watches, of English and Geneva makes perfect time-keepers, and warranted, at Carnott & Hurchtsson's, No. 517 Broadway.

Do you want a splendid Farm for \$1?

Do you want a 2m 5/a trotting Home for #1?

Do you want a handsone Plane for #1?

with four admissions to the Seven Mile Mirror? Then read Pazman's advertisament among Amusements. AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.—The demand for the last number of THE SCHDAY COURSER, containing the exciting ro-mence of

exhausted the entire edition at an early hour, di exhibited the entire edition at an early con-ands who applied for it at the various agency offices and of the news-loye throughout the day. To avoid this result, buy early. Its con-tinuation will appear on Sunday next. October 18, in addition to a choice variety of reading matter, containing original sket tales, apecdotes, editornals, &c. Price only Scents. Office of publication, No. 15 Spruce at.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Oct. 15 THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

THE NEW-TORK WEEKLY TRIMESE for this week contains the following:

1. EDITORIALS The Decline and Fall of Van Buren Free Soilers; Editors and Judges; Prolibblery Law; Mr. Marre's Diplomastic Circular: Statistics of Railway Disasters; The Sondwich Islands; Emancipation in Jamaica: Tammuny Hall; Death of Judge Paine; Death of Hon Mahloo Dickerson; Politics of States; Paget's Sound, &c.

11. FOLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Olving the returns of the State Elections in Fenney (vania, Ohio, Georgia, and California, New-Jensy State Convention.

nia; New-Jersey State Convention.

HI. RELIOIOUS MEETINGS. The Joseph New-Your-Presentation of the Holy Scroll; General Triennial Convention of the Freetenant Engels; Church, Meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopel Church, &c.

IV. WHAT THE SISTER ARTS TEACH AS TO FARMING As address before the Indian State Agricultural Society, by V .. AMERICAN SOCIALISM: The North American Phalanx-

VI. LAKE SUPERIOR: First Year of a Mine; an interesting Letter from our Correspondent, A. W. T.

Activities or correspondent, A. W. T.
VII., COSTA RICA: Gold Minra-Resources of Costa Rica.
VIII., REVIEW OF THE WEEK, Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the most important evodes that have secured in the United States, West Indies, South America, Europe and Australia.

ALIFORNIA: Two Weeks later intelligence by the steamor X .. UTAH : Fresh Disturbances-Brider Driven from his Fort by

Indians—Indian Treaty.

XI. EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN SUBMARINE AND SUBTERANEAN TELEGRPH CO. A Letter from our Correspondent, Lightning.

XII. AGRICULTURAL. Deep Tillage—Sub-Soil Plowing and Drouth; Hill-Soile Plowing; Queens County Agricultural Fair: Bylish County Agricultural Fair: Bylish County Agricultural Fair: Bylish Agricultural Fair: Bylish Grand Death Fair: B

XIII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.
XIV. REVIEW OF THE MARRETS: Reports of the Stock. Grain, Provision, Cattle and Lumber Markets. Very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.
Single copies in wrappers, can be obtained at the desk in the Counting Room the morning. Price 6 jecuts.
SUBSCRIPTION—One copy for one year. \$2; three copies. \$5; five copies. \$5; tencopies. \$12.50; twenty copies. (to one address) \$20.

Mew-Pork Daily Tribune. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1853.

TO CORRESPONDENTS No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for inertion must be subminicated by the manne and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a currence of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW-

of March last, at the Metroportion Hall, left that one important pur-of the days as given to them had been discharged when the Amenical Charter was approved and adopted by an overwheiming vote. But your Committee well know, and they first called open to im-press it upon you, that much yet temains to be done. You have yet to make Reform practically operative or appointing honost and expadle must be admister the amended laws—particularly in the Legislative Department of the City Government; and this Committee capable ment to administer the amended laws—particularly in the Lepislative Department of the City Government and this Committee inputs it is amount in the top to nones, without dear, in your mapper the Warts and Districts where it has not streetly been done and to aster and no benchme for an Charter and Ward Offices behief and capable ment, without regard to their present or post opinions in national or State politics—man who will make the public weights have been done to the continuous of the public weights in its leading object, and not take or one their official station for increduring or selfally but process—men, in short, worthy of the house and it for the daily of grantime and conducting good government, at last, over a great City which has been too long mis-governed and shown.

Your Gommittee believe that a large impority of their fellow—lift zens are reacy and determined to take the registation of City affairs out of the banes of political managers, and to select for themselves the new who are to givern and to tak them. The unproceedentially loud call of the tax gatherer, now shroad, has gone furth to strengther and earth dish feeling. Our people feel that they are made to pay most extraorbitantly for the very small return which they enjoy in active, chambres, comfort and good order, and they are determined to the chart when the same are denormalized, that they are determined to the top the political stay rute, that they shall be applied in some minner to the political stay rute, that they shall be applied in some minner to the political for their protection.

Our objects than are to make the Government of the City independent of and distinct from party politics.

To retain as long as can be done desantageously, the acritices of all selections of the city independent of and distinct from party politics.

facts of the public servine to a consomical administration of 16cs.

d generally, to bring about an economical administration of City Government which demands value for what it expends not a penartous one which would escribe any of the real advantor of a good government through mixalen parsimous, at to the proper selection of the humediate City disvergment, this can be more important in the strangles which are occurred, will yet occur between those who would effect Reform and so who profit by misgovernment, than the character of the

ase who profit by missivernment, than the character of the dgra.

Lee may have good Aldermen and Councilment to legislate for as but what will they avail if you have a timal, inefficient or varied by the councilment of the profit of the councilment of the field of the councilment was before the clothes it will be the duty of the ends of this feet of the first of the ends of the first preference for those candidates in an emphasisment, their preference for these candidates to pockets station him they shall deem most worthy of the sufrages of the friends of government. Experience, not very remote, has demonstrated a travelling to the first of the councilment of the councilment of the first of the first of the responsibility that rests on them, in common with all good cleinens in the operating contest. The issues to be determined then are of vital portainer to our City. Let the well diagoned not fail to act, and a shall have the sathsfaction of seeing once more, as in days past, the beat of our City shall be considered the first chart of the councilming publication of the first of the first of the first of the good of the first of the good of the first of the first of the first of the first of the good of the first of the first of the first of the first of the good of the first of the first of the first of the good of the first of the fir THOS. B. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Governor Seymour yesterday resigned his office as Governor of Connecticut, to assume the duties of the Russian Mission, and Lieutenant-Governor Pond was sworn in as Chief Executive of the State.

The Vermont Legislature assembled vesterday. The House ballotted nine times for Speaker, with no variation in the vote, which was for Grandy, (Whig.) 93: Bingham, (Democrat.) 78: Needham, (True Democrat.) 39.

The Telegraph announces the death of the Hon. TRISTAM BURGESS, of Rhode Island, one of the most trade, and the tariff of 1846 was passed. Prices, it talented and respected men in that State. Mr. B. was was said, were too high. The people were, it was asa member of Congress from Rhode Island from 1825 to serted, taxed for the benefit of a few manufacturers, and

The news from Europe is contradictory. On the cases equal, or nearly so, to the whole price at which one hand it shows a disposition on the part of the Sub- the commodities were sold, although they were in very lime Porte to listen to its allies, and admit the claims many cases cheaper than had ever before been known. of Russia, and accordingly we are told that the allied | Specific duties were held to be objectionable because fleets have been brought to Constantinople to suppress they did not rise or fall with the change of prices abroad. any riot that might occur; on the other hand, it is said | whereas ad valorem duties would rise as prices rose and that the Sultan is angry with the Foreign Ministers for | fall as prices fell | And such has been the case. A period having brought the fleets for such a purpose. How- of excitement abroad was followed by one of extremo ever, the general aspect of things is more pacific than exhaustion, and prices fell exceedingly, producing a simlately. Our correspondence will probably east more that reduction of duties-and thus the treasury com-

THE FAR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-T. light on the real state of the question, but we shall bined with the fereign manufacturer to destroy the bardly receive it in season for publication before Mon-manufacturer at home. Furnaces and mills were

day. THE CAUSE OF HONEST GOVERNMENT.

We are happy to assure our readers that there is no indifference or apathy among the reputable voters of the city with regard to the necessity of thoroughly reforming the Common Council, and restoring honesty and economy to their lawful control in the Corporation The spirit is alive in all or nearly all the Wards. Men of energy and character have taken the lead in the movement, and Whigs and Democrats, Hunkers and Free-Soilers work cordially together. The disposition prevailing among the reformers may be appreciated on reading the address put forth in our columns this morning by citizens of the Tenth Ward. There is among them an earnest conviction that it is high time New-York had ceased to be bought and sold and given over to ruffians, and peculators in order to secure the triumph of this or that political party in the State or Nation. They feel that the evil has reached its climax : and they are resolved to emancipate the city from this degrading and unworthy condition.

We need not add any new arguments to those with which all men of sound brains and hearts are already familiar. The simple trutk is that a third alternative does not exist, and that either reform or ruin must be our lot. There is no exaggeration in saying that a community cannot long endure to be chested and despeiled as this has been by members of the Common Council and certain administrative officers in the City Government. No social organization can long outlive such boundless and unblushing corruption as has now become a regular feature of our City affairs. Unless a reform be accomplished, the City must become pecuniarily and morally bankrupt.

The question is how this work may best be consummated. The parties, Whig and Democratic. whose mechanism and management have brought the metropolis to this pass, modestly came forward with a smilling promise to get us out of it, if we will only again confide ourselves to their hands. Having in their bargains for power in the State and nation, surrendered us to the most rescally officials, they reply to the indignant effort of the citizens to shake off this incubus of villainy and robbery, by calling on us to remain quiet and look for salvation to them alone. They would have us believe they have perfectly reformed themselves, and are so strong in their new-got virtue that they may be relied on to reform everything else.

Now, the burnt child which does not dread the fire is a fool, and they would seem to count the citizens of New-York to be fools, who invite them again to trust the government of the City to the chances and intrigues of political parties. Have we not been burned badly enough, that we are expected again to rush into the flames! Besides, what evidence have we that the partics will serve us better now than before ! Among the Whigs do we not see those very Aldermen whose malfeasance is the theme of universal condemnation and disgust, held in high honor? Is it not a fact, for instance, that Ald. Sturtevant has been charged by that party with the duty of nominating judges, and has even now to carry the announcement of renomination to a Judge who recently sentenced him to prison for official misconduct? And on the Democratic side, look, for llustration of the new reign of virtue, to the Hard nomination for Alderman in the Sixth Ward. Is it by such specimens of improvement as these that we are to be seduced into again entrusting the millions yearly expended by the City, to the agents of these same parties! It may be that the people will so decide, but the indications of public feeling are, that they will act

Party politics have no concern with city affairs. There is here no question of principle to divide the public, no conflicting systems of measures to be approved or rejected. It would be as absurd to choose Aldermen or Councilmen because they are Democrats or Whigs, as it would be for a Railroad Company to select its directors and agents on the same grounds. All that is wanted is integrity, intelligence and business eapacity; and all sensible people will vote for the best men whether they are of their own party or of no working it are limited in extent, because of the ab-

be relied on to set up proper candidates: and that the | and erect his engine, there may be a change abroad by candidates they do give us will be expected to act in which he will be exposed to see the market inundated office for the advancement of the respective parties. with lead, paying scarcely any duty whatever-for the This will not answer; it will neither insure reform for foreign manufacturer values his product, on enter-The Reform Committee appointed at the great meeting of the 7th the present nor lead to the maintenance of a better ing it at our custom-house, at whatever price of the daty assigned to them had been discharged when the Anended system in the future. It would seem to be the daty of best suits him. Under existing circumstances, the present nor lead to the maintenance of a better ling it at our custofn-house, at whatever price every good citizen to abandon all party considerations, it is seen that our market is, and must continue to be, as far as the municipal elections are concerned, and to the one to which will be sent the surplus product of lend a cordial support to the Reform Committee and its | Europe to be sold at any price that can be obtained for affiliated bodies in the several Wards

HOW TO DEPLETE THE TREASURY-HISTO-

RY OF THE LAST TEN YEARS. The first cycle, which we reviewed on Wednesda commenced under the partially protective tariff of 1824, and with a moderately-supplied treasury, and ended under the revenue tariff of 1841-2, with an almost bankrupt treasury. The second or present cycle commenced with this exhausted treasury, and with an almost bankrupt people. Banks were every where in a state of suspension. States were unable to pay the interest of their debts, and individuals were every where without employment. The average receipts of the treasury for employment. The average receipts of the treasury for considerable from party politics, resum as long as can be done advantageously, the sorvices of all the three years prior to the change effected by the restablish the princetyle in City offices that no man shall be restablish the princetyle in City offices that no man shall be restablished for the three years prior to the change effected by the treatment of the three years prior to the change effected by the the treatment of the trivial of 1842, were but fifteen millions, and yet so edificately expossible that those duties are well performed that the change produced by adequate protection that the revenue rose in 1843-4 to more than twenty-nine millions. In 1845-6, the amount received from of first. customs alone, was almost twenty-seven millions, and yet in that year, prior to the occurrence of any scarcity in Europe, we not only sold no bonds, but had commenced the reduction of our foreign debt by discharging much of the interest that had accrued in the three or four previous years. Our dependence on foreign banks and bankers was diminishing because we were making at home the cloth and iron needed for our consumption, and the prices of various manufactured commodities were gradually declining as we were increasing the competition with Europe for their production. Our consumption of iron grew in the five years that followed the passage of the act of 1842, from 300,000 to 900,000 tuns, and yet so rapid was the increase of production that we imported less than 100,000 With a further continuance of the system there was every reason to believe that in four years more the production would reach a million and a half of tuns. The production of coal and lead, and of cotton and woolen cloth grew in like manner, and we were rapidly emancipating ourselves from dependence on the bankers of Europe. We consumed much more per head. than we had ever done before, and were paying off our debts. Thus far, as the reader will see, the facts are in

perfect accordance with those observed in the period from 1828 to 1834. The treasury having been again well supplied, and presperity having been restored, it was deemed necessary to make another effort in favor of British free copious tables were furnished to Cougress to prove that the excess of price resulting from protection was in many

everywhere closed, and with each step in this direction we became more dependent on the foreigner, who raised his prices; and the higher they rose the greater became his power to accept bonds in payment. The n ore bonds we sold the higher rose the prices and the deties: and the more rapid the accumulation of the debt the greater became the revenue, which is now surplus. and for precisely the same reason that caused the existence of the surplus in 1836-the destruction of the domestic competition for the sale of cloth and iron. As in the former case, it is now required that the treas

ury be depleted, and it is proposed that we move forward in the same direction in which we then travelled diminishing the duties, discouraging home production, rendering ourselves still more dependent on foreign miners and manufacturers, producing a still greater necessity for selling bonds, and placing the control of the movements of the country still more in the hands of foreign bankers, that they may be embled to act toward us as they did in 1837, when it was announced that credit at the Bank of England would no longer be given to the principal American houses. How far it would be judicious to place the country more in that position than it now is, we shall leave it to the reader o determine for himself. For the present our object is to show how the treasury may safely be depleted. And that this is not the course required to produce the effect desired will, we think, be proved by an examination of facts in relation to a few important commodities. In the year 1840 the trade in lead was as follows:

Imports Rec'ts at N.O. Expt. of Dom. Lead. 570,000 lbs. 307,000 pigs. 882,000 lbs.

In the following years, under the tariff of 1842, the domestic production grew steadily. With the growth of domestic competition, the price at which this important commodity was supplied to the consumer, gradually fell so low that it had become an important item of export, and was used as ballast for ships trading to China, India and other countries. England included. The trade of 1845-6 was as fellows:

Imports. Receipts at N. O. Exports. 7,995 lbs. 785,000 pigs. 16,823,766 lbs. We see thus that the way to reduce the revenue is to raise and not to diminish the duty. The price of lead in this city at that time was 34 cts. per fb., but Mr. Walker assured Congress that it was three cents more-the whole amount of duty-than it would be under free trade. and accordingly the duty was reduced to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The consequence of this was, that those who were engaged in mining ceased to feel any security as to the future, and as soon as they had scratched out the mineral that could be obtained without expensive machinery, they abandoned the mines, and the production has since steadily decreased, with constant increase in the dependence on foreign markets, as is here shown: 1850-01 ... 43,470,000 lbs. 325,000 pigs. 229,448 lbs. 1851-52 ... 37,544,588 lbs. 267,564 ... 747,930 lbs.

Competition with the foreign producer having been diminished by the action of the tariff of 1846, the price has stendily risen, and the consumer now pays trace as much as he did under the protective tariff of 1842, while all the increase goes to the foreign producer, who is thereby enabled to take our bonds in payment, and thus help to augment the surplus in the treasury. The value the lead imported in the two years above given exceeded three millions of dollars, and the duty thereon was \$600,000. Now, had the duty remained as it was in 1845, is it not clear that that money would not have reached the treasury 1 Had it so remained, is it not clear that steam engines would have been erected throughout all the vast region of the West, and that lead would now be supplied to the extent of millions of pigs, and so cheaply that we could be exporting it to all the regions of the earth, in place of exporting bonds ! Would not this have tended to keep the receipts of the treasury down to the expenditure, and would it not greatly have diminished our necessity for selling bonds, as well as the power of the English lead producers to buy them ! Would it not have tended to lesson our dependence on English bankers! To these questions there can be none but an affirmative reply.

Lead is now high, and we possess it in quantity that is absolutely unlimited, and yet the arrangements for sence of security. Every man sees that the future is mest uncertain, and that before he can sink his shaft it: and therefore it is that we go on paying high prices. -part bonds and part cash-for a commodity that we could produce at home for less than the cash we pay. while avoiding the necessity for incurring debt. As if to increase the difficulty. Congress is now, probably, to be moved to reduce, and perhaps abolish, the duty, and thus is every movement throughout the country rendered more and more uncertain. With every diminution of confidence in the future, our dependence upon the foreign manufacturer must be increased, with increased power on his part to fix the prices -He has already added to his price all that was relinquished by the treasury, and what he now claims we are forced to pay, and to pay the treasury too, whereas in 1845-6, we paid neither him nor the treasury. He holds bonds for many millions that would not have been needed had we mined our own lead, and the reasury holds gold to a large amount that would never have been paid had we not been forced to abandon our ewn mines, and go abroad to look for lead. We see here the process by which the surplus has been made to accumulate. The higher the foreign prices, the larger our taxation for the benefit of foreigners, the more bonds they can buy, and the more rapidly does the surplus accumulate. Diminish the foreign prices by the adoption of a policy that will produce domestic competition for the supply of our own market, and the consumer will be more cheaply supplied, while their power to purchase bonds, and our necessity for selling them, will both disappear. In our next we will look at iron, in its relations with the surplus revenue.

The True Democrat, of Cleveland corrects an error in he telegraphic report of the proceedings at the late Wo man s Right Convention which was published in the jour-nals of this City. The Tribune among the rest. The True

nals of this City, The Tribune among the rest. The True Democrat meke the following statement.

"It was not Dr. E. H. Nevins who seized Garrison's nose, but a high mettled, impulsive brother, who became indignant and excited at the foul insult offered to his clerical relative. The language and conduct of Garrison were highly exasperating and consurable. No man stands higher as a gentleman and a Christian, than the Rev. Dr. Nevins in this community, and it is not strange that the audience hissed down Garrison after his vile and brutal abuse of streech.

The Ution Gazette, a paper which sided with the Silver Greys in the Whig dissiflections of 1850, has been transferred over to the Hard Shells, and will in the future be published by J. M. Lyon, late of The Utica Observer, now a Soft Shell organ. The Hards have also a campaign paper called The Republican, at Utica.

We are authorized to state that Mr. GRORGE J. CORNELL is not a candidate for the office of Senator in the HIId District and could not under any circumstances, accept the nomination were it tendered to him.

Whig Nominations.

Wing Sominations.

VIII. Dutchess and Columbia.—For Senator, Robert
A. Barnard, of Hudson.
Ild Judicial District.—Justice of Supreme Coart, Willam Rockwell, of Kings;
IIId District.—Amos K. Hadley, of Renasciser Co.,
IVth District.—Amos K. Hadley, of St. Lawrence.
Alberty Co.—Pistrict Attorney, Hamilton Harris,
Geneve Co.—Assembly, 1. Theodore C. Peters, re-nominated.

Livingston Co .- District Attorney, James Wood, Jr.

WHIG JUDICIARY AND COUNTY CONVENTION. THE LATEST NEWS The Delegaces from the different Wards assembled at the Broadway House, last evening, and, at the kour appointed. on motion of Justice James H, Welsh, of the Second Ward. Zophar Mids, of the Seventh Ward, was called to the chair and William H Stogdill, of the Twelfth Ward, and Jirch Bull, of the Fourth Ward, appointed Secretaries, pro tem. and subsequently they were continued as permanent officers of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of

County candidates.

Joseph S. Taylor nominated Nathaniel B. Blunt for re-election as District Attorney, which was carried by acclamation

unan imously. Charles P. Kirkland was nominated by acclamation for Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of J. W. Edmonds. For Justice of Superior Court in place of Judge Duer, the

ballotings stood : 1st Ballot. Judge John Duer was then renominated unanimo

The next ballot was for Justice of Superior Court, vice Robert Emmet, and resulted as follows: Slosson, 38; Poabody, 7. Hoffman, 7. Jordan, 4. Tallmadge, 1. Mason, 1. Blank 3. John Slosson was then declared nominated. Murray Hoffman was unanimously nominated for Justice for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Paine.

Judge Daly, the voting resulted : Nelson.... Stoodill.... J. H. White. Anthon.... Luckey.... Townsend... Blank....

For Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in place of

George P. Nelson, of the Ninth Ward, was then declared The Convention proceeded to make a nomination for

Governor of the Alms House, in place of Richd. S. Williams: Pett Dr. J. R. Wood.... Lewis Hiddle.... It was then carried, with a few dissenting votes, to nom-

nate William S. Duke, of the Seventeenth Word, unani-

A Committee of Five was then appointed to no ify the

candidates of their nomination headed by Ald. Sturt vant. a Delegate from Third Ward. It was moved and carried to publish the proceedings of ficially

N. B. Blunt made some of his usual happy remarks for the compliment which had been paid him by the Conven-

The Convention adjourned before 12 o'clock, and worked most expeditiously. The old Whig Headquarters was handred passengers had put into Portsmouth with cholers crowded with the Whig friends of the different candidates, and great enthusiasm pervaded the Convention and the

City Nominations Last Night.

City Nominations Last Night.
CITY REFORERS.

Hild Senatorial District.—Clark B. Wheeler.
Hyth Senatorial District.—Lanford L. Macomber.
Nith Assembly District.—James M. Boyd.
XXVth Council District.—James M. Boyd.
XXVth Council District.—Wm. R. Foater.
XXXIId Council District.—Wm. R. Foater.
XXXIId Council District.—Jonathan Purdy.
XXXIId Council District.—Bowne.
XXXVth Council District.—Bowne.
XXXVth Council District.—Bowne.
XXXVth Council District.—Bowne.
XXXVth Council District.—Stoward Paleoner.
VIIth Word—Alderman—George A. Trowbridge.
XIIIth Word—Alderman—S. P. Townsend.
WHO.

Vth Assembly District.—Edward P. Barrow.

Vth Assembly District-Edward P. Barrow.

WHO.

Vth Assembly District—Edward P. Barrow.
DEMOCRATIC—6977.

XXth Ward—Alderman—William McConkey.
XVIIIth Ward—Alderman—Mobert C. Voorhies.
XXVIIIth Council District—Fhomas Faron.
XIXth Ward—Alderman—Anson G. Herrick.
List Council District—John McClove.
Councilman in XVIIth Ward—(District not named)
—John McAulfe.
Ditto in XIXth Ward—Thomas Payson.
DEMOCRATIC—HARD.
XIXth Council District—Raph Bogert.
Vth Ward—Alderman—Henry H. Howard.
VIIth Ward—Alderman—Henry H. Howard.
VIIth Ward—Alderman—Charles H. Ring.
XIIIth Hard—Alderman—Charles H. Ring.
XIIIth Ward—Alderman—Charles A. May.
XVIIth Ward—Alderman—Charles A. May.
XVIIth Ward—Alderman—William H. Cornell.
Councilman in XIIIth Ward—(District not named)—
Thomas Cunningham.

Democratic Nominations.

Westchester Co .- District Attorney, Francis Larkin, of sining XIV. Warren, Essex and Clinton.-Senator, Eli W.

Independent Democratic Nominations.

Manison Co.—District Attorney, John Snow: Assembly, Adon Smith. 2, Charles Stroud.

Cistege Co.—District Attorney, Sylvanus C. Hantingn: Assembly, 1, Alanson Loomis 2, Isaac Fellows.

XIX. Oncida Co.—Senator, Edward Loomis n. Assembly, I. Alanson Loomis, 2, Isaac Fellows,

XIX. Oncida Co.—Senator, Edward Loomis,

Niagora Co.—District Attorney, George D. Lamont,

sembly, I. Alonzo W. Newcomb.

Allegheny Co.—Assembly, Lucius S. May.

Oricons Co.—District Attorney, Archibald Servoss; As
mbly, Alamanzer Hutchisson.

Cricons Co.—District Attorney, Archives
sembly, Alamanzer Hutchinson.

XXX. Allegany and Weeming.—For Senator, N. V.
Hull, of Warsaw, on a Maine Law platform.

Chantongue Co.—Assembly, 1. Nehemiah Mirrick: 3.
Samuel Foote.

Delaware Co.—Assembly, 1. Wm. B. Hanford.

Cacida Co.—Assembly, 2. Norman R. Knox, of

Democratic Nomination.

Cerrespondence of The N.Y. Tribane.

Collo Spriso, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1542.

The Delegates of Westchester, Rockland and Patnam Counties met in the Pacific Hotel, Cold Spring, on the 11th list, and after balloting twenty four times moninated A. B. Stephens, of Rockland, (Hard Shelli in place of Mr. Couger, Soft.) Gen. George P. Morris, the poet, who has a country residence and is almost idolised at Cold Spring, was tendered the nemination, but positively declined.

The friends of Col. B. Brandreth, I believe with the advice of the Colonel, voted for Mr. Stophens. The usual resolutions, indorsing the Administration, were voted down by the Hard Shells. The Delegates to the Convention throughout conducted themselves in the most decortion that the friends of temperance in the Democratic rarks bear this in mind.

It is generally be served that if ex Senator Brandreys would rou upon the Maine Law taket, he could be at umphantly elected from this District.

BAILBOADS AND THE MAILS. The Boston Tourester RAILBOADS AND THE MAILS.—The Boston Transaction says the Providence and Worrester Railroad Co. cases to carry the mails between those cities on Monday bet. The Postmaster General offered \$75 a talle, but tha Computed command more. The mail is now carried by harse expressibled the Department that on and after Monday next to thail cease to carry the mail, on the ground that the opposition is not sufficient.

RECEIVED B.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EURO, PE

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIPAY

PASSAGE OF THE DARDANELLES BY THE

COMBINED FLEETS. EASTERN QUESTION STILL UNDECIDED

DECLINE IN COTTON

HALLIFAN, N. S. Thursday, Oct 13, 1852 The Royal Mail Steamship Canada, Capt. Steam from Liverpeol on Saturday, Oct. 1, about 10 A.M., arred at this port at 4 o'clock this morning, bringing 118 depassengers.

BREADSTUFFS ADVANCED

The Europe arrived out on Sunday, the 25th ult The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New York, See 17, arrived at Liverpool at 30 minutes past midnight of Tues The steamship Humboldt, which was advertised to leave

Havre on the 28th, was detained there by low tides und The screw steamer Lady Eglington, from Quibes ar-

rived at Liverpool early on Thursday morning, the 29th ab On the 25th and 26th September, a violent storm prevaled along the British and Dutch coasts, occasioning much less of life and property. Rotterdam and other Dutchelies were inundated, and a screw steamer of Amsterdam was lost in the Zuyder Zee, with 100 lives. The iron steamer Cammeston, bound from Hull to Hay

burg, was also lost with several lives.

The American packet ship Neva put back to Liverpod and went ashore in the Mersey. Several passengers in a tempting to reach the pier were drowned. The ship Joseph Walker, from New York, sustained considerable damage in the Mericy. The American, for San Francisco, went ashers near Southport. The Shooting Star lost her topmast. The proline and Intrinsic, for Prince Edward's Island; William Ward and Hinda, from Quebec : Stephen Glover, from & John, were more or less injured.

The ship Rhein, from Hamburg for New York, with two on beard.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The French Government has received a pacific commanication from the Emperors at Olmutz. General Juan de la Pezaela is appointed Captain General of Cube, and General Peria Governor of the Philippins

In addition to the Oriental question, the Koszta affair was to be debated at Olmuiz. M. Bourqueray is said to have assured Count Buol the

France perfectly approves of the views expressed respecting this affair, and was ready to join Austria in her policy respecting it. This is considered doubtful.

News had been received at Glasgow that the American ship Southerner foundered at sea on the 10th ult., on her voyage from Glasgow to New York. The crew were all

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Eastern question shows some new features of alarm, but as yet no acts of hostility have been committed.

It has been already mentioned that the Ulemas had presented a threatening address to the Saitan, calling on him to declare war or to resign. Inquiry has proved that the Ulemas in this matter were acting at the instigation of the political war party, at the head of whom is Mehemet All, the Suitan's brother in law. They persisted, however, that war was demanded by the Koran, and by the circumstances of the Empire. The Suitan refused to sign the that war was demanded by the Koran, and by the circuastances of the Empire. The Sukan refused to sign the war declaration they desired against Russin, and there was a possibility of a riot; the Fench and British Ambaasdors, therefore, sent for assistance to protect the Sukan and Christian resistants. Four steam frights—two French and two British—immediately passed the Dardanelles, and came to anchor before Constantinople, where they now remain. The British vessels were the Nicer and Tiger, and the French, the Gomer and Mozeden. They were all under command of Rear Admirral Barbier Dotina. Besides these, the Admiral has under his orders the British ships Retribution, Fury and Caradore, and four French frights.

The Daily News of the 19th, states that Admirally be more with the whole English fleet from Besida to Caman though.

Orssing Co.—District Attorney, Escanding and Cardons, and Gor French figure.

AIV Warren, Essex and Clinton.—Senator, Eli W. Rogers, Sch.

Weyer, Co.—District Attorney, C. D. Lawton, Galen, Justice of Sessions, A. M. Knapp, all Softs.

**Jefferson Co.—District Attorney, Levi H. Brown, or W. Attorney, Esseken M. Hollanbeck.

**IVth Scenatorial District.—City.—The Hon. Thomas P. Styfielk Co.—District Attorney, Honomber of Assambly for two terms, from Seventeenth Ward.

**J. Watchester.—Patanas and Reckland.—Senator, Abraham P. Styphens, nominated on 11th at Cold Springen at the bullet, over the Patanas and Rockland.—Senator, Abraham P. Styphens, nominated on 11th at Cold Springen at the bullet, over the Patanas and Rockland.—Senator, Abraham Co.—District Attorney, Robert B. Monell, Hards Hudson, and Robert B. Storm, Soft,) of Hudson.

**Pathona Co.—District Attorney, Robert B. Monell, Hards Hudson, and Robert B. Storm, Soft,) of Hudson.

**Pathona Co.—District Attorney, Robert B. Monell, Hards Hudson, and Robert B. Storm, Soft,) of Hudson.

**Pathona Co.—Assembly, James J. Smalley, District Attorney, Frederick Stone, all Hards, who carried the County Convention, and passed resolutions in favor of the Clinton State ticket.

XXIII. Corolland, Broome and Tioza—Nathan Briston, Hard, and John G. Floyd, late Soft Shell M. C. This is Senator Cooley e District.

**Allendon Co.—On Saturday evening the County Convention met at the County Hall and nominated the following in the Venicus Co.—District Attorney, Joseph A. Babbit, Soft.

**Richmond Co.—On Saturday evening the County Convention met at the County Hall and nominated the following ticket in nomination. Senator, George B. Lamar, District. Attorney, Joseph A. Babbit, Soft.

**Kings.—The Democratic County Convention met at the County Hall and nominated the following licket in nomination. Senator, George B. Lamar, District. Attorney, Joseph A. Babbit, Soft.

**Kings.—The Democratic County Convention met at Herney Conference of the County Convention on the Austria, P

The Trieste Gazette states that Russia demands

Prevince of Daviston (7) in payment of expenses in ping the Principalities. This province possesses with these and forests, and commands Barkistan and Greeks, and commands Barkistan and Greeks and Committee of Marque in the Committee of

The Russians had sent forward detachments to Kales at Guirgebo, which latter place they appear now to missing center of operations.

The Turks continued to erect defensive works, and point from Varna to Nicombia were fortified.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TheBank of England has raised its rate of discount The Bank of England and Scotland, and home politics per ent.

The Fourt continued in Scotland, and home politics some discounce that the Meetings had been called some discounce of the larger chies to sympathize with the Orthristans, but they were regarded as Russian demonstrates and but few attended.

Mr. Gindstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a speech in the North of Scotland, but avoided the contract of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

lie affairs.

Sir James Graham, at a dinner given to the Lordad Admiralty, who were with the feet at Cork, stated although arming was going on in the naval departations were made in the spirit of peace.

Lord Palmersion had been presented with the free of Glasgow. In replying he made no ellusion to the ent political crais.

FRANCE.

whe Emperer and Empress were well received encourse and along the route, and presty was received. They had resurred to Paris.

I sorts of alarming romors were circulated on the paris Bourse. The Rassian Minister was said to be anded his passports, but this representation was been included his passports, but this representation was from it was also said that Austria had notified from the England, that if they gave active sid to Turk of any England, that if they gave active sid to Turk of the Course of

SPAIN.

Nervaes is permitted to return to Spain.

The Colonial Councilis suppressed.

the new Ministers will not publish a programme of the new Ministers will not publish a programme of the new Ministers of Feedback Colonial Ministers of Feedback Colonial Colonial Ministers of Feedback Colonial Col